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JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COURSE

MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

NUMBER 6.

IN WASHINGTON.

The senate finance committee decided to report, as a senate substitute for the house bill, the measure agreed upon by the silver majority. The full text of the substitute adopted is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be opened to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy, of standard silver 900 parts, as provided by the act of January 18, 1873, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury certificates may be issued thereon in the manner now provided by law.

Section 2. That the secretary of the treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the government, and the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in payment of the current expenses of the government; and for the purpose of making the said seigniorage immediately available for use as money the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it was already coined and in the treasury.

Sec. 3. That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued for a denomination less than \$10, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be, as rapidly as practicable, taken up, redeemed and canceled, and notes of \$10 and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the comptroller of the currency.

Sec. 4. That the secretary of the treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and also the treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, when presented for redemption in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the government, and said notes commonly called greenbacks, when so redeemed, shall be released, as provided by the act of May 31, 1878.

The substitute was adopted without discussion, the vote being 8 to 5. Senator Wolcott was absent, but his vote was counted for the bill. The yeas were: Voorhees, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Vest, White, Wallahall, (dems.), Jones of Nevada, (pop.), and Wolcott (rep.). The nays were: Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich and Platt, all republicans.

Senator Vest accompanied Secretary of State Lusk and State Auditor Sellert to the war department for a conference with Secretary Lamont on Missouri river improvements. The Missourians represented to the secretary that there is much dissatisfaction in their state over the manner in which the improvement work is conducted. They told him that they did not believe the officer in charge of it took enough interest in the work to acquaint himself with it. They gave him their opinion that a change in the office was highly desirable. The secretary listened with a good deal of interest. The information that he had previously received through engineers in charge of the Missouri had led him to the conclusion that the improvement had better be abandoned.

The secretary has refrained thus far from asking any appropriation from congress for the Missouri river coming year. During last year there was spent \$703,528.80. There remained on hand at the beginning of this fiscal year \$600,712.22. The continuing contracts for the Missouri, authorized by congress, will expire with the expenditure of this money. Mr. Lamont is inclined to discourage any further effort for that river. He says in his report to congress:

"The present scheme of improvement involves the expending of a large amount of money, and the completion of the work that practical benefits can accrue for any considerable extent of river will require many years of time. The total amount appropriated for the improvement of the Missouri is \$8,860,000, a sum quite disproportionate to the present or prospective commerce. With the modern means of quick transportation furnishing sharp competition, and the presence in our states of easily applied remedies against combination or extension, it may be questioned if the familiar argument in favor of the costly improvements for the purpose of regulating the rates of freight charges still obtains in a degree sufficient to at this time justify the large expenditures in further attempts to provide and maintain a navigable channel over a long stretch of a shallow and shifting river in the face of constant natural obstacles, and where practically no commerce has existed for many years."

An echo of the dispatches from Venezuela was heard in the house. Mr. Livingston (dems., Ga.) sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the president of the United States is hereby requested to forthwith ascertain whether Great Britain is advancing her outposts on the territory in dispute between her colony of British Guiana and the republic of Venezuela or is reinforcing posts heretofore established, with troops, police or ordnance; and should the president become cognizant of the fact that the British military or police force is advancing to aid or reinforce, or since the 17th day of December last, has invaded or reinforced posts formerly occupied within said disputed territory, he demand the immediate withdrawal of said soldiers and the reduction of the police force in said territory to not a greater number than were occupying the British outposts on the aforesaid 17th of December, 1895."

Mr. Livingston asked for unanimous consent to make an explanation of the resolutions. Bonelli (rep., Maine) objected, and the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. December 17 is the date upon which the president sent his Venezuelan message to the house.

The subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was broached in the house by Mr. Spalding (rep.), of Michigan, in the form of a resolution. The resolution provided that the Sandwich Islands be erected in a new state, to be called the state of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, with the consent of the people through deputies in the convention, with the consent of the existing government. Conditions were imposed that questions of boundary or complications with other governments be transmitted to the president, to be laid before congress for its final action before January 1, 1898; that all property pertaining to the public defense be ceded to the United States, but the state to retain all other property and the United States to be liable for none of its debts. The resolution proposes as an alternative that Hawaii may be admitted as a state by treaty between the two governments, with one representative in congress, and proposes an appropriation of \$100,000 for making the treaties. The resolution was read by unanimous consent and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

In three hours' speech in the senate Senator George G. Vest of Missouri sought to make clear the necessity of free coinage of silver to remove financial ills of the nation and remedy the blunders of the administration. The speech was the strongest ever made by the distinguished Missouri senator in congress. His audience gave him the warmest attention. The galleries were filled, and on the floor were Speaker Reed and the leading men of the house of both parties. Several times during the delivery of the address the vice-president was compelled to suppress the applause that is brought out. The senator first reviewed the decision of the supreme court annulling the income tax law, then the tariff legislation of the two parties and concluded with a review of the position of the parties on the financial question. He arraigned the supreme court for the income tax decision; he laid the responsibility for the lack of revenue at its door, when it exempted the "sordid wealth of the land" from taxation. He attacked the president and the secretary of the treasury for their proposition to retire the greenbacks and place circulation in the hands of the national banks; quoted Secretary Carlisle against himself and declared the conflict between bimetalism and the gold standard was irrepressible and that the sooner it was decided the better it would be for public and private life.

In the senate, Mr. Hale, of the committee of naval affairs, reported back a orally a bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to increase the number of enlisted men in the navy. He directed attention to the importance of the bill and gave notice that he would call it up at an early date.

Mr. Butler (pop.), of North Carolina, offered two amendments to the free coinage substitute for the house bill. The first prohibited the sale of interest-bearing bonds without the assent of congress, and the second made it mandatory on the secretary of the treasury to redeem greenbacks in treasury notes in silver as long as the market price of 412½ grains of silver was lower than that of 29½ grains of gold.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the senate were the following:

By Mr. Tracy (rep.), of Missouri: A joint resolution giving congress power to levy a graduated inheritance tax on all inheritances and estates whose value exceeds \$100,000.

By Mr. O. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania: A bill repealing the section of the Wilson tariff law relating to the use of alcohol in the arts.

A bill has been introduced in the senate reviving the grade of lieutenant general of the army for General Miles.

By Mr. Gallinger: A joint resolution appropriating \$500,000 for rebuilding the old ship Constitution.

By Mr. Allen: A bill directing the furnishing of the government steamers on the Pacific mail route.

IN WASHINGTON.

The feature of the republican senatorial caucus was a discussion of the advisability of amending the house tariff bill by adding a free coinage amendment to it in the senate. This discussion was confined largely to the free coinage wing of the party. The result of the meeting was the adoption of Senator Quay's resolution, expressing the sense of the caucus to be that the finance committee should report the bill as it came from the house, with a few verbal changes, which will not alter the meaning of the measure in any essential feature. There was no roll-call on this, but there were a few dissenting voices. There was no formal effort to bind the senators to support the bill when it should come before the senate, and in the stage of the proceedings.

It was while the advisability of attempting to secure a pledge of support was under discussion that the silver question came up. It was sprung by a question as to what the silver republicans would do in case a free silver amendment should be offered to the tariff bill in the senate.

Senator Teller announced his intention to vote for a silver amendment if offered from any source, without announcing any purpose of presenting such an amendment himself. He talked very earnestly on the subject, saying that he had, when the McKinley bill was before congress in 1890, foregone the opportunity to amend that measure with a free coinage provision on the representation that the bill with such an amendment would be voted only to be told afterward by the friends of the bill that the Sherman silver bill was passed as the only hope of defeating free coinage. He declared he would not again be placed in that predicament. But, as he was also made on this feature of the question by Senators Lubbock, Mantle, Shoup and others. There was a general expression of opinion among the silver senators to show that there were not to exceed half a dozen who would hold out against a unanimous agreement to refrain from voting for a silver amendment, and this showing was such as to lead the anti-silver men in the caucus to conclude that if those who had expressed themselves against the policy of amendment could be induced to vote against these amendments, regardless of the action of their colleagues, they could defeat a silver amendment when offered. There was a general expression of opinion that the bill, whether amended or unamended in the senate, never would become a law. Several senators expressed the opinion that it could not receive executive sanction.

A request from the committee on judiciary calling upon the attorney general for information as to what steps, if any, he has taken to enforce the laws of the United States against trusts, combinations and conspiracies, and what further legislation, if any, is needed in his opinion to protect the people against the same, was made by Mr. Henderson of Iowa.

He explained that this was a substitute for a resolution introduced by Mr. Hubbard, of Missouri, asking the attorney general why he had not enforced the anti-trust law, which assumes a state of affairs concerning which the committee had no evidence, so it was unanimously agreed upon the substitute. A resolution embodying the request was adopted.

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ACROSS THE SEAS.

The sudden death of the known Russian author, Stepanak, is one of the most melancholy of recent events. Stepanak was walking to a friend's house at Chiswick, England, attempted to cross a railway bridge at grade, and as he stepped on track, a train, unnoticed by him, struck and killed him. It may be known that the Russian came of a semi-noble Cossack family. He studied at Kiev, and listed several works in the Russian dialect which were prohibited by the government. In 1865 he became a "docent" at the University of Kiev, and in 1870, having three years been removed from his post, he was elected to the position of professor.

His principal works are "The Turks Within and Without," "Tyranicide in Russia," "Little Russian Internationalism," "Little Russian Folk Songs," and "King Stork and King Log: A Study of Modern Russia."

The Japanese parliament was opened with a speech from the throne, in which the emperor expressed the joy of the nation at the ending of the struggle with China, declaring that order had been restored throughout Formosa, and that the relations of Japan with foreign countries were peaceful and intimate. Striking progress has been made by the empire in many directions, but a great and difficult work is still to be done. The speech closed with an urgent appeal for additional defenses for the empire.

If the cable dispatches are to be trusted, a coalition has been effected between the government and the liberal party, negotiations looking to that end having long been in progress. The support of the liberals has been secured by the ministry by what appears to be the practical adoption of the liberal platform, for the liberals have stipulated that certain reforms, including entire liberty of speech and public meetings and the extension of the franchise, shall be granted to the country, the ministry on its part agreeing that in case measures establishing these reforms are defeated in parliament an appeal shall be made to the country; and in the event of a popular vote supporting these measures the ministers agree to resign and formally join the ranks of the liberals. If carried out, this coalition means not only the advance of the Japanese government in popular directions, but the introduction of party government into Japan.

The general confusion which reigns in Turkey and the difficulty of securing trustworthy information are illustrated by the fact that no one knows to-day whether a nation has fallen or whether it is still invested by Turkish troops and crowded with Armenian refugees. Its fall has been several times reported, and the report has in each case been contradicted. Meanwhile it is clear that the situation in Armenia is appalling more and more strongly to the English conscience. Articles in the leading reviews urge the moral necessity which presses upon England for active interference, and Lord Rosebery, the leader of the Liberal party, has printed a letter in which he says that he is haunted by the horrors occurring in Asia Minor; that the Government of Lord Salisbury is responsible for the condition of things, intrusted as it is with practical dictatorship and an armada to support that dictatorship; and that it has misled the country in declaring that the concert of action among all the Great Powers has been complete. The diplomats keep their own secrets, and it is impossible that Lord Salisbury has been entirely indifferent to the claims of a situation which other Englishmen have felt so strongly. It is impossible that he has been endeavoring to secure an understanding with Russia which would permit active intervention. It is now reported that such an understanding has been reached, and that the two governments have agreed upon a scheme for the military occupation of the provinces in Asia Minor which have witnessed the terrible slaughters of the past few months. If the report is to be trusted, a Russian army of occupation is to move down by land and a British fleet is to support it along the seaboard.

The Discovery Saved His Life. G. Calloway, a druggist, Bay View, Ill., says "Dr. King's New Discovery" saved his life. He was taken by a grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told to live. Having Dr. King's Discovery in my store I sent for it and began its use and found it dose began to get better, and using three bottles was up and well again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep stock without it." Get a free trial. Sold by A. Brandenberg.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

CATTLE.—Steers weighing 1,000 pounds and upwards averaging 12.00 to 12.75 pounds sold at \$2.00 to \$2.25. These figures do not represent bottom grades. Extreme figures from top to fancy heavy steers would be \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Woolly Steers.—The steers in this class at a range of \$2.50 to \$3.15, the bulk sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75, the quality fair at grade, and as he stepped on track, a train, unnoticed by him, struck and killed him. It may be known that the Russian came of a semi-noble Cossack family. He studied at Kiev, and listed several works in the Russian dialect which were prohibited by the government. In 1865 he became a "docent" at the University of Kiev, and in 1870, having three years been removed from his post, he was elected to the position of professor.

MISSOURI NEWS.

Dr. J. F. Robinson, of Knob Noster, is dead.

The profits at the St. Louis post-office were over \$1,000,000 last year.

There are now 175 ex-confederate veterans in the home at Higginsville.

St. Joseph ministers will inaugurate a crusade against Sunday baseball.

Ex-Treasurer Lynch, of Platte county, is said to be in debt to the county \$30,000.

Mississippi county warrants are worth ninety-five cents, the highest figure reached in years.

Eight men raided the Farmers' Bank at Verona. It is reported and denied that they got \$3,000.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MISSOURI NEWS.

A new savings bank has been organized at Pattonsburg.

Wallie Brannum, of Clinton, died January 9, aged 29 years.

William L. Irvine died January 7, in Saline county, aged 43 years.

Springfield's relief officer says there is more poverty in that town this year than last.

The Sedalia city council is considering an ordinance providing for a tax of \$1 a year on every bicycle owned in that town, the proceeds to be used for a street sweeping fund.

A Carroll county man, whose horse died with cholera, and whose cattle died to their own heads off, has tackled goose-raising as a sort of last resort, and greatly even to his own surprise, he is making a success of it.

Mrs. Margaret Lynch, aged 97 years, died recently near Snickledo, Saline county. She leaves four children, forty-two grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren, and was widely known. She emigrated to this county in 1849 from County Kerry, Ireland.

More than 1,500 people gathered at the Baptist church in Joplin, Sunday night, to listen to Ray York, the boy preacher. A purse of \$300 was tendered the eloquent youth, but he refused to accept it, retaining only enough to pay his actual expenses. He has now resumed his studies at Liberty.

DANIEL GUNDELFIN.

Brother Joseph was killed and his brother Joseph was seriously injured, in St. Louis, by coming in contact with an electric wire. Their father is Superintendent R. D. Lewis of the Drummond Tobacco Company.

STOVES, TINWARE.

At a mass meeting held at St. Louis, a memorial was addressed to the president and congress asking for vigorous action against the Turkish government on account of outrages on American missionaries.

Nevada has by vote of its city council officially declared the condition of its public square to be a disgrace to the city and to Vernon county. An effort will be made to have it paved with vitrified brick.

Frank Vogue, a man of 72 years, who had been living in a photograph car for several years, was found dead in the car at Sedalia. From letters found in the car it is thought he had been dead a week or ten days.

Col. George De Laverne, who was a well known resident of Clinton up to 1881, is now a permanent resident of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, having sailed for that port with his family from San Francisco several weeks since.

Under the Missouri law, the debtor having a homestead may sell it, under the proceeds in another homestead, and carry the exemption of the one homestead into the one subsequently acquired, even as against debts created before the acquisition of the latter.

The new buildings for the use of the industrial home, at Chillicothe, have been completed, and were turned over to the proper authorities the first of the week. The property now in use by this most excellent institution represents an expenditure of about \$100,000.

J. R. Schell, an old man who lived alone, was found dead in his apartments at Springfield. Paralysis of the heart is supposed to have been the cause of his death. He was an ex-confederate soldier and his remains were taken charge of by Campbell Camp of ex-confederates and buried in the confederate cemetery near that place.

Missouri Pacific Engineer T. T. McGannon, who has a passenger run on the Nevada and Minden from Coffeyville to Conway Springs, was married last week in a rather romantic way. By previous arrangement his bride and a minister boarded Mr. McGannon's train at Caney, Kan., as it was on its return trip from Conway Springs. A brother engineer also stepped aboard the engine and relieved Mr. McGannon of the throttle, and that gentleman went into the baggage car, performed his ablutions, dressed himself in the regulation black, and in short order presented himself to his bride in one of the passenger coaches, where they were duly made one by the clergyman provided for the occasion. As the distance between Caney and Coffeyville is but 19 miles and the train was howling along on schedule time, it will be seen that Mr. McGannon lost no time in getting ready after he stepped down from his cab.

CHICAGO'S SOCIAL SIDE.

"When did Mrs. Desmond ask to see me?"

"All her intimate enemies and some of her friends."

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The Sedalia city council is considering an ordinance providing for a tax of \$1 a year on every bicycle owned in that town, the proceeds to be used for a street sweeping fund.

A Carroll county man, whose horse died with cholera, and whose cattle died to their own heads off, has tackled goose-raising as a sort of last resort, and greatly even to his own surprise, he is making a success of it.

Mrs. Margaret Lynch, aged 97 years, died recently near Snickledo, Saline county. She leaves four children, forty-two grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren, and was widely known. She emigrated to this county in 1849 from County Kerry, Ireland.

More than 1,500 people gathered at the Baptist church in Joplin, Sunday night, to listen to Ray York, the boy preacher. A purse of \$300 was tendered the eloquent youth, but he refused to accept it, retaining only enough to pay his actual expenses. He has now resumed his studies at Liberty.

DANIEL GUNDELFIN.

Brother Joseph was killed and his brother Joseph was seriously injured, in St. Louis, by coming in contact with an electric wire. Their father is Superintendent R. D. Lewis of the Drummond Tobacco Company.

STOVES, TINWARE.

At a mass meeting held at St. Louis, a memorial was addressed to the president and congress asking for vigorous action against the Turkish government on account of outrages on American missionaries.

Nevada has by vote of its city council officially declared the condition of its public square to be a disgrace to the city and to Vernon county. An effort will be made to have it paved with vitrified brick.

Frank Vogue, a man of 72 years, who had been living in a photograph car for several years, was found dead in the car at Sedalia. From letters found in the car it is thought he had been dead a week or ten days.

Col. George De Laverne, who was a well known resident of Clinton up to 1881, is now a permanent resident of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, having sailed for that port with his family from San Francisco several weeks since.

Under the Missouri law, the debtor having a homestead may sell it, under the proceeds in another homestead, and carry the exemption of the one homestead into the one subsequently acquired, even as against debts created before the acquisition of the latter.

The new buildings for the use of the industrial home, at Chillicothe, have been completed, and were turned over to the proper authorities the first of the week. The property now in use by this most excellent institution represents an expenditure of about \$100,000.

J. R. Schell, an old man who lived alone, was found dead in his apartments at Springfield. Paralysis of the heart is supposed to have been the cause of his death. He was an ex-confederate soldier and his remains were taken charge of by Campbell Camp of ex-confederates and buried in the confederate cemetery near that place.

Missouri Pacific Engineer T. T. McGannon, who has a passenger run on the Nevada and Minden from Coffeyville to Conway Springs, was married last week in a rather romantic way. By previous arrangement his bride and a minister boarded Mr. McGannon's train at Caney, Kan., as it was on its return trip from Conway Springs. A brother engineer also stepped aboard the engine and relieved Mr. McGannon of the throttle, and that gentleman went into the baggage car, performed his ablutions, dressed himself in the regulation black, and in short order presented himself to his bride in one of the passenger coaches, where they were duly made one by the clergyman provided for the occasion. As the distance between Caney and Coffeyville is but 19 miles and the train was howling along on schedule time, it will be seen that Mr. McGannon lost no time in getting ready after he stepped down from his cab.

CHICAGO'S SOCIAL SIDE.

"When did Mrs. Desmond ask to see me?"

"All her intimate enemies and some of her friends."

GENERAL NEWS.

General O. M. Leggett, who was commissioner of patents under Grant, is dead.